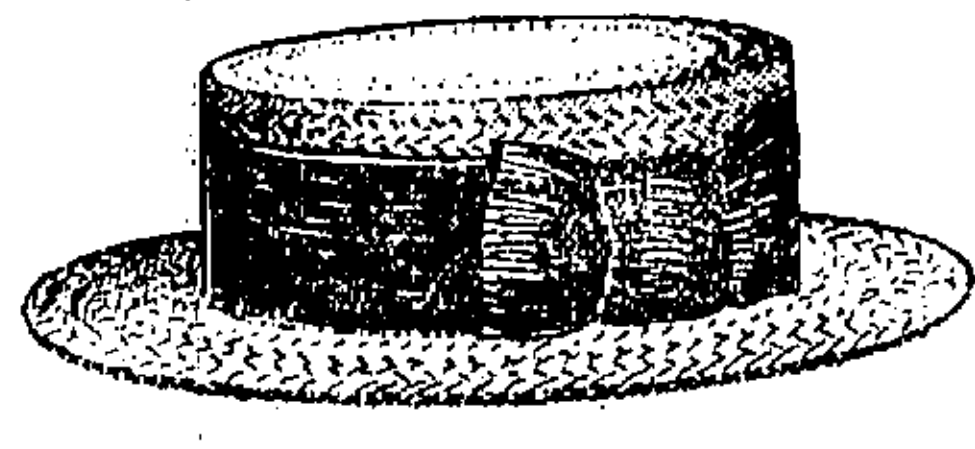


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CHINESE PLAGUE AND INFLUENZA.

AMERICAN THEORY REFUTED BY
DR. WU LIEN-TEH.

Facts tending to identify the recent epidemic of influenza in America with a form of pneumonic plague that had raged in parts of China for several years past, are adduced in the *Medical Record* (New York), by Capt. James Joseph King, of the United States Army Medical Corps. Dr. King believes that the plague was taken to France by Chinese coolies imported as labourers, whence it spread over Europe in modified form, and worked its way to America.

Dr. Wu Lien-Te, Chief of the Plague Prevention Bureau, who earned world-wide reputation from his discovery of the pneumonic plague germ in the epidemic in Siberia and Manchuria in 1910, and who is a recognised authority on pneumonic plague, characterises Dr. King's theory as absurd, and in an interview expressed the opinion that the pneumonic plague germ cannot exist in latent form in human beings, for there is no record of any pneumonic plague patient having recovered.

According to the *Medical Record*, the symptoms of pneumonic plague and influenza are similar, and some of them have differed from those observed in previous epidemics. Both diseases seem to be due to groups of different germs, and some of these have been definitely found in both. Dr. King thinks the coolies had among them carriers of the plague bacillus, and that these assumed new virulence and different form when transplanted into virgin soil.

Dr. Wu, however, does not hold water when considered by this Chinese expert. "As we know it," said Dr. Wu, "influenza has been introduced in China only in recent years. Dr. Hsieh, of the Rockefeller Medical School in Peking, found the influenza bacillus (Pfeiffer) in practically all the cases he examined during the influenza epidemic of Peking last autumn, mostly nurses, students and in-patients."

In certain countries like the United States, England, and Germany," continued Dr. Wu, "in only a percentage of cases was the influenza bacillus (Pfeiffer) found in pure culture, and as a rule mixed with diplococci and streptococci. From records collected by the 'Journal of the American Medical Association,' some ten per cent. of all influenza cases developed pneumonia, of which only three per cent. ended fatally."

Dr. King is quite wrong about the pneumonic plague of Manchuria," said Dr. Wu, pointing out that this epidemic raged from October, 1910, to April, 1911, since when it has never occurred in those regions. The last epidemic, the stopping of which Dr. Wu was largely instrumental, began in Mongolia in October, 1917, and after invading Shansi, entirely stopped in March, 1918. "I do not believe that the plague germ exists in a latent form in human beings, for there is no record of any pneumonic plague patient having recovered."

In Dr. Wu's opinion, the influenza epidemic that has recently been so fatally ravaging practically the whole world—including China—is totally different from the pneumonic plague epidemic and is caused by a different germ which cannot be mistaken. Apart from the bacteriological differences, Dr. Wu observes that the clinical signs are quite different, e.g., liquid nature of bloody sputum, physical signs of lungs, pure culture of microbe obtained, and death in a latent form in human beings, for there is no record of any pneumonic plague patient having recovered."

We desire to present in this preliminary note consideration of the similarity of the present epidemic to the epidemic of plague which broke out in Hsichin, China, in October, 1910, and spread rapidly and continuously throughout northern China at that time; and to suggest that this epidemic may be the same disease modified by racial and topographical differences. The origin of this epidemic was suggested to the writer soon after its outbreak in our camps by Mr. Guy M. Walker, an eminent American authority on Chinese affairs. This suggestion led to an investigation of the reports of the pneumonic plague in China, and there is sufficient likeness of that epidemic to the present one prevailing in our cities and army camps to warrant a consideration of it.

In the latter part of 1910 the pneumonic plague first appeared in Harbin, a town in Manchuria under Chinese control. Harbin is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and was the original source of the disease. From Harbin the plague rapidly spread in all directions, usually following the line of traffic along the railroads.

This plague has been very serious. The mortality has been fearfully high. It has spread throughout China. Wherever the Chinese coolies from the North have travelled they have carried this disease. In the early part of 1917, about 200,000 Chinese coolies, collected from the northern part of China, where the pneumonic plague has raged at intervals since 1910, were sent to France as labourers. They made splendid labourers in France, and were in the bank of the lines during the German drive of March, 1918. No doubt many of them were captured by the Germans at that time. Hence the outbreak of it in the German Army and its rapid spread in Spain.

So far as we know, this disease first broke out last spring, in the German Army, where it is said to have been very serious. We next heard of it in Spain, whence the name Spanish influenza was given. The name is really a misnomer, but it has stuck, probably because it is the first epidemic of influenza that Spain has ever had. Since our soldiers and sailors have been returning from the battle-fields of France it has become very prevalent and serious in our camps and cities all over this country.

It is not necessary here to go into details concerning the clinical data, except in a very general way. In the China epidemic there were few definite symptoms at the outset of the disease except the general malaise, prostration, loss of appetite, etc., soon to be followed by the pneumonic process and death. No

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE PURCHASES OF WESTERN ART.

MR. MATSUKATA'S PURCHASES.

Some notices have already appeared concerning the art purchases recently made in England by Mr. Matsukata Kojiro, of the Kuwasaki Dockyard. The following from the *Glasgow Herald*, where he is described as marquis, is of interest in this connection:—

"Never, probably, has there been in this country a modern art 'raid' on anything like the scale of that recently conducted in person by the Marquis Kojiro Matsukata, the enormously wealthy shipping magnate of Japan. His purchases—paid for without a moment's delay—solely of work by modern, mostly living, artists are within the past few months computed to aggregate at least £100,000, one-tenth of that sum representing the outlay in but one notable direction. Having a perfect command of English, the Marquis who has returned to Tokyo, visited most of the notable dealers in London, the studios of several painters, and has, on occasion, been seen at Christie's, although he did not himself bid, so far as I am aware. Whatever be his knowledge of Oriental art, the marquis collector did not profess familiarity with British art, much less connoisseurship. In the main he relied on his innate sense of design, colour and technique, a sense which from several quarters I hear was in general remarkable. Japan, in general, has been well served, is a veritable museum of Asiatic civilisation. In the temples of Nara and in the stores of the daimyos is art treasure beyond price. The Marquis's intention is to erect, probably in Tokyo, a great gallery for the reception of the pictures, drawings, and sculptures which he has obtained or will obtain. From every point of view, therefore, it is important that nothing save what is representative and sterling should find its way into his widespread net."

It would be inappropriate at this juncture to give the names of artists whose studios have been visited by the Japanese gentleman, albeit it may be said that these include the gifted presidents of two well-known societies and a landscape and figure painter so closely identified with a third that more than once he has been styled its president. Years ago when Joseph Gillott sought to gain admission to Turner's house in Queen Anne Street the tardily-opened door was slammed in his face with the snarl 'Can't let 'e in' from the reclusive old maid. Persistence won the day, however, but before Turner's reluctance to sell was overcome the pen manufacturer had to be advised that 'the artist' had been when Gillott saw him '£25,000 worth of bank notes.' To be bartered for mere canvas was the ready response, which, mollifying Turner, resulted in pictures of that total value being placed in the awaiting cab. No such trenches had to be stormed by the Japanese collector, who was in each studio cordially received, on one or two occasions, indeed, treated almost as a family godfather. In Bond Street and his neighbourhood, moreover, he became quite a familiar figure. Among purchases in London were all the available representative pictures by a prominent Scotsman in whose art particular interest was shown. In Paris, besides a whole series of bronzes by Rodin, the indisputable collector was fortunate enough to acquire two or three fine canvases by Giovanni Segantini, whose work, as now, so scarce—last year a beautiful little ex-ample fetched £10,000. For the present, and doubtless till the war is a nightmare of the past, the Matsukata collection remains in Europe."

It is in the present epidemic. There have been indefinite symptoms, great prostration rapidly followed by pneumonia and death in the most virulent forms.

The outstanding features of the Chinese pneumonic plague were the high infectivity of it and the high mortality. So in this so-called influenza epidemic it is more contagious, is followed more frequently by pneumonia, and attended with a much higher mortality than in any previous influenza epidemic."

In the pneumonic plague epidemic of China, Dr. King goes on to say, the plague bacillus was found associated with the germs of pneumonia and similar disease. Different strains of these organisms were found in different localities, he says, and the virulence of the disease varied accordingly. In the influenza epidemic in America the influenza bacillus has also been associated with groups of these same germs, varying in character as the virulence and mortality of the disease have varied. He goes on:—

Thus we have shown a striking similarity between the pneumonic plague of North-China and the present so-called Spanish influenza epidemic. It is not unreasonable to believe that the two diseases may be the same. The influenza bacillus and the Bacillus pestis (plague bacillus), in typical forms, may simulate each other. We know that organisms may assume different forms and have different cultural characteristics in different conditions. The ordinary influenza bacillus is a short, slender bacillus. The plague bacillus is about the same length, but is generally fatter and broader. It seems possible that the Bacillus pestis may have been present in a non-virulent state in the Chinese coolies, and assumed new virulence, vigor, and a somewhat different form, when transplanted into virgin soil. The high mortality and infectivity of this epidemic strongly suggest it.

On this basis the epidemics which have followed all great wars may be explained. If a nation or tribes can survive any disease long enough it will acquire immunity to that disease. When however foreign people co-mingle freely and intimately, as in war, epidemics will break out. The inactive, non-virulent organisms in one race will become virulent in some other race which has not acquired immunity to that specific organism."

SHAMKUN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shamkun Municipal Council was held at the British Consulate, Shamkun, on Monday. Mr. J. W. Jamieson (Consul-General) presided over an attendance which included Messrs. D. Sutton (President of Council), H. Staples Smith (Vice-President), O. W. Darch, W. Farmer, R. T. Matheson (Secretary), J. Robertson, C. J. Fry, E. M. Wood, Dr. W. G. Graham, Reynolds, Messrs. J. Smith, McLean, E. Baker, F. N. Bell, F. C. Herb, D. Forbes, S. R. Brown, G. N. Courtney, E. G. Jamieson, H. S. Smith, Jepson, B. Christensen, F. A. Carl and Pepperell.

Mr. SUTTON, President of the Council, proposed the adoption of the report and financial statement for the past year as they stood. Instructions had been received at the last meeting not to enforce the bye-laws as to the carrying of lanterns by Chinese. This had been carried out, and he was pleased to report that there had been no trouble with the Chinese and petty friction had been avoided.

Reporting on the Cemetery, Mr. Sutton said there had only been two burials during the year and he would say that that said much for the health of the place. Indeed, Shamkun could be looked upon as almost a health-resort.

Trees had been planted and the walls, painted and grave-stones placed erect, and it was now in a presentable condition. All the work connected therewith was carried out by Mr. Farmer, who had spared no pains in putting the cemetery in its present satisfactory condition.

In connection with the Water-works, Mr. Sutton said there had been no brackish water this year.

Mr. FOMES seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The next item considered was the Budget for the current year.

Mr. SUTTON suggested that items 1 to 9 be taken together as they were all connected with the financial side. The figures before them were practically the same as for last year, excepting two amendments. One was that instead of taxing land at the rate of 22s per lot, they would do so by proportion, as it was hardly fair that one lot of 12,000 feet should pay the same tax as 30,000 feet. The tax of 22s hitherto levied on all lots would be for lots up to 12,000 feet, after which 22s extra would be payable for every 1,000 square feet. The other amendment dealt with licences, the Council having decided to levy a small tax on bicycles. He proposed that resolutions 1 to 9 be passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Darch and carried.

With regard to resolution No. 10, he asked that that be adopted. The police quarters were quite inadequate to accommodate the members of the force.

The CHAIRMAN said he had gone fully into the matter and had received a tender of £11,000, and he thought that was a safe estimate to go by.

Dr. REYNOLDS, in seconding, said that some time ago he was invited by Mr. Farmer to inspect the present police quarters. He did so, and found that 32 men were occupying one room. The bye-laws laid down by the London County Council, which were followed all over the British Empire, required that in a common lodging house 300 cubic feet be allowed for each person. In this case there were only 230 cubic feet of air space per person. In Hongkong, continued the speaker, it was even less than that, and of course, they had seen the result of overcrowding in that place in the recent outbreak of epidemics. He did not see why natives should have less space than others; they were just as prone to infectious disease.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, in supporting the resolution, took it that the building would be on the same ground and that the Council had received expert advice on the matter. Taking into consideration the high cost of materials at present he assumed that £11,000 was approximate.

Mr. SUTTON said the Council was not authorised to take expert advice. They had received a tender for less than £11,000, and he thought that that figure would be sufficient to complete the work. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the Council proposed to do away with a useful institution, the Gig-shed. After obtaining the permission of the Board of Works, the Council would dispose of it to the best advantage.

Mr. SUTTON said that it was of no use since the introduction of the motor launches, and was only a relic of the Gig days. They could repair it for \$600 but, on the other hand, they could sell it for \$400. He proposed that that resolution be passed.

Mr. FARMER seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN asked if there were any revenue and Mr. Sutton replied that there was; it amounted to \$370, which was swallowed up in repairs.

Mr. HENR said that if they removed the Gig shed they would have an awful frigate. They would for ever be looking at those awful sampans.

Mr. SUTTON: I would rather look at sampans than look at a blank wall.

Continuing, Mr. HENR said that those sampans were there for a reason obvious to all, and they should really be moved lower down the river. They got their water supply near by, and with so many boats he thought that could hardly be sanitary.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the last suggestion. There had been many complaints about the improper regulation of traffic, and the harbour authorities were unable to cope with it. The Harbour Master had found it difficult to get the Water Police to take a hand in the matter. The shed was very useful for regulating traffic in the canal.

The resolution was put to the meeting and lost by 7 votes to 6.

The next business was to consider bye-law No. 48, which read: "All persons being owners of land or house property, or any persons renting such, shall furnish to the Council the names, nationality and occupation of persons to whom they sub-let the whole or any portion of land or house property owned or rented by them. The penalty for the infraction of this bye-law shall be a fine not exceeding \$50."

In moving its adoption, Mr. Sutton said that, up to two years ago there was no necessity for a bye-law of that nature, but the population of Shamkun was rapidly becoming larger and more mixed, and the necessity for it was enormous. The Council wanted to know where every person lived, and that information should be furnished.

Mr. H. S. SMITH seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN said that the Island was becoming crowded owing to the subdivision of houses due to the increase of business. This bye-law was necessary clearly how many people were living in a given number of rooms.

The motion was carried and the CHAIRMAN announced that the bye-law would be put in force.

NEW COUNCIL.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the following had been elected to the Council for the ensuing year: Messrs. M. A. Annette, O. W. Darch, W. Farmer, C. J. Fry and H. S. Smith. He would ask someone at the meeting to propose their confirmation.

This was done by Mr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Forbes, and carried unanimously.

Mr. SUTTON then said that as that was his last day as Chairman of the Council, he would like to thank Mr. Jamieson and others of the Consulate for the assistance they had rendered him in carrying out his duties. He was leaving the other members of the Council with regret. His connection with them during the two years he had been in office had been most friendly, and his recollection of the time he had spent with them would be very pleasant.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Sutton for what he had said about himself and the other members of the Consulate. On behalf of all present he thanked Mr. Sutton and the outgoing members of the Council for their work during the past year. They had introduced one or two novel ideas. They had put the accounts on a clearer basis than hitherto, and had also been responsible for drafting the legislation for the coming year. In all corporate bodies, new blood really meant new ideas. Before he sat down he would like, on behalf of the rate-payers, to thank Mr. Farmer for the valuable service he had rendered. His work as Superintendent of the Police and curator of the Island had been most valuable to the community. He was responsible for the improvement of roads, he took charge of the trees, and was responsible for the improvement of the cemetery which, he was afraid, many of his predecessors had neglected. The speaker also thanked Mr. Farmer for the help he had rendered in disposing of enemy property.

In conclusion, he would like to call attention to that part of the report which dealt with the Defence Corps, the last time he was spoken to about it, he thought there was a feeling that with the signing of the Armistice and the return of H.M. ships to the river there was no further need for the force. He had communicated with the General Officer Commanding the Troops with a view to its abandonment, and he had received a reply asking them to continue with the Corps. He did not know of a place where training was more irksome than in Shamkun, but, nevertheless, he would ask the new Council to remember Major-General Ventris's words that although there was the return of the gunboats, these had to be distributed over a large area and there was no knowing what trouble there might be. He did not think there would really be any trouble as serious as in 1911-12, but it was better to be prepared. Although it was admitted that there was really no object for continuing with the Corps, he would recommend the new Council not to lose sight of the fact that it was a useful organisation, and when the young men came out with their new ideas and experience the Corps could be re-organised and trained for what was admittedly an improbable emergency.

This terminated the meeting.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

NEW AND INTERESTING
SHIPPING DEAL.

Some idea of the competitive methods of Japanese shipping companies seeking trade in foreign waters may be gained from the following translation from *El Universal*, a daily of Mexico City, submitted to Washington in October last by the American Consulate-General there. "The Mexican Department of Communications and Public Works has approved a contract with Mr. Toshio Onodera, representative of a large Japanese navigation company, to establish a line of steamers on the Pacific coast. The conditions agreed to in this contract are considered very advantageous to the Mexican Government, as the new company binds itself to take into service students, pilots, and engineers appointed by the Government, and to make a discount of 75 per cent. on passenger rates to all Mexican immigrants. The company will also carry free of charge all correspondence and certain classes of freight. In compensation the company will receive for a period of five years a subvention proportioned to the tonnage transported during that period, but its obligations to the Government shall be maintained for a period of 10 years. Flag steamers, which will fly the Mexican flag, will be put into service, four being used in through trade and four coastwise. The time fixed for establishing the new line will be eight months from the date this contract is signed, i.e., about April, 1919."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

During the past few days I have been reflecting upon the reasons for the atmosphere of suspicion, the feeling of distrust, which seems to surround almost everything that is done on this tiny, little island. Enthusiastic visitors, knowing nothing of local affairs, have waxed lyrical over its beauties; they have been enchanted with the view of the harbour, impressed by the stately and substantial appearance of the office buildings, by the clean and well-made roads, and the luxuriant vegetation which clothes the hillsides. What has been the effect of their raptures upon my mind? Almost irresistibly I have been reminded of an old-fashioned hymn I used to sing in Sunday School, one line of which refers to those places

"Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

Why is this? The breezy assurances of those travellers from overseas that a "must be well with us are, presumably, not sufficient to neutralise the effects of that poison which is being continually distilled into my mind by the conversation of many of those whom I meet in the course of my daily avocations. If there is to be an election, the possibilities of a straight fight are pooh-poohed. The big four, or the wicked six, or the hydra-headed one will crab the chances of the popular hero for whom the people are panting. There will surely be some wire-pulling somewhere and somehow, so "What's the use?" The disgruntled one snarls at fate and the injustice of the universe generally—and this is where the pity of it comes in—he allows apathy to settle like a pall upon him, paralysing his activities.

If the state of the local share-market is the subject of comment, the same doleful tale is told. "A man's a fool to touch local shares unless he is 'in the know'." The Directors can do what they like; they are in the swim together, and it is a case of "one good turn deserves another," the outsider always being left "to hold the baby." Why, it is often hinted that the vagaries of exchange are due to the Machiavellian manipulations of some Get-rich-quick Wallingford, who is making use of inside information to feather his own nest. Then look at the stock-brokers! Has anyone ever heard a good word said for them? They know which side their bread is buttered. They are tied to the chariots of the plutocrats, and, in return for docile obedience in a crisis, they occasionally get a bone thrown to them in the shape of a tip to buy or sell, and business is put in their way. I hold no brief for those brokers who, being jobbers as well, persuade one to sell shares on the plea that they are going down, and then spend an hour in convincing the man next door of the advisability of purchasing them on the ground that they are going up, but, simple soul that I am, I cannot picture even these "helots" of the unholy combine in quite the sinister light in which they are usually painted.

Amongst those who have heard the whispering at the street corners or at such other places where men are wont to congregate, who can say that the sketch I have given is overdrawn? There was a case in point on Saturday. Mr. Alves wished to become a Director of the Humphreys Estate and Building Company. He marshalled his forces and they were not strong enough. He was beaten on a show of hands and would have been beaten if a poll had been demanded. But what a cackle! I am not referring to that which took place at the meeting, but to that which was continued outside. "Oh, the Trust again. What's the use (a blessed expression)? I know you would be swamped. You had no earthly chance—not in the clique."

I have no shares in the Company and have no particular axe to grind. I believe I am unbiased and, therefore, I should like to state the case as it appears to me in the hope that it may clear the air a little. To commiserate with, I sympathise with Mr. Alves' aspirations. As the second largest shareholder in the Company, and the largest one resident in the Colony, he has, to my mind, *prima facie*, all the qualifications requisite for holding a seat on the Directorate. I know, of course, that a large holding of shares does not necessarily qualify a man to act as a Director. If a couple were to win a lottery and invest all his money in a limited liability concern no one in his

same senses would vote him to the Board of Control. But Mr. Alves is the head of a successful business, is engaged in housing enterprises, has lived for years in Kowloon, and has a specialised knowledge of the needs of the people. Coupling all this with his holding, he has an undoubted right to urge his claims to recognition. In stating that he wished to look after "his own interests," I think he was simply honest and straightforward, and in trying to make capital out of his "selfishness" the existing Directors were guilty of a pharisaism which, I should imagine, deceived no one. It was, in my view, a false step on their part. If a man with an extremely large holding in a Company looks thoroughly after his own interests in that Company, he must, therefore, look after the interests of his fellow investors. Such an arrangement, I believe, would satisfy the majority of shareholders.

I was interested in Mr. Alves' questions. I did not fully comprehend all the details, but they seemed to show that he was taking an energetic interest in affairs, and that is always to be commended. I wondered how the seemingly unaccountable shrinkage in the balance for house and office furniture would be explained. It seemed to me that someone had mislaid \$60, or that there had been a clerical error, and in either case the clearing up of the mystery, in the circumstances, would have been awkward.

It was a mare's nest. A little office furniture had been sold and I thought Mr. Alves' sarcastic remark about the Company turning furniture-dealers was paltry. The laugh was against him, and he did not face it in the proper spirit. The remark was calculated to make one view the questions in a different light—not as an endeavour to elucidate interesting information but as an attempt to pick holes for the sake of scoring cheap applause. About the alleged breach of confidence, the camouflage, etc., I say nothing. They are matters of little importance, and, anyhow, the days of "secret treaties" are past. As to the gathering together of all the support possible in the shape of proxies, it was a perfectly natural and legitimate proceeding. Mr. Alves did it, and so did the Directors. The Directors, however, secured more support among the shareholders than Mr. Alves did, and won hands down.

Now, I would like to know, where's the kick? There seems to be none, and yet we get aspersions and innuendoes and the old, old story of "the ring." Of course, there is a ring in the sense that probably three-fourths of the directors of local companies are personal friends. It is unavoidable in a small community. They like being Directors or they would not act. I should like to be one myself. But because the Director of one Company may ask the Director of another to dinner there is no reason to jump to the conclusion that dark and evil designs are being framed for defrauding the public. Such an attitude, and it is one adopted by many, is absurd. The Directors like their jobs, and while they can retain the confidence of the biggest shareholders they are going to keep them. They do their duty according to their lights. Those lights may not be exceptionally brilliant in some cases, but that is a matter for those who elect them.

Let us make an effort to get rid of the obsession that weighs upon us. Mr. Alves, I verily believe, did the community a good turn by stirring up a certain amount of interest in a Company meeting. If he is not led astray by spleen and chagrin over the result of his first tilt in the arena he will come by his own in due course. Shareholders, recognising his interest, his activity and his business acumen, will be inclined "to give him a chance." Nothing much can be expected from one flash in the pan. I may be, almost alone in my opinion, but I look upon Directors as ordinary human beings, not much better and not much worse; taken as a whole, than their fellow mortals, and I give them credit for that common sense which will show them the folly of endeavouring unduly to resist the wishes of those upon whose suffrages they depend. The unfortunate thing is that our local gladiators are too apt to sulk after receiving one shrewd blow. They retire discomfited, and over afterwards content themselves with making their sympathisers to explain "What's the use?" If I may offer any advice to Mr. Alves, without impertinence, it is to keep on smiling and pugging away.

RODNEY RANDOM.

EARLY MANSION OF DEATH.

ECHO OF THE HOI PING OUTRAGES.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The full story of the crimes committed by banditti in the Hoi Ping district, Canton, was related at the Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese, named Chau Ka Lim, alleged to be the leader of the band, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, on a requisition for his surrender by the Canton Government.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

Mr. F. W. Gibbins, chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, produced a document, received from Canton, addressed to the British Consul there, requesting the extradition of the prisoner.

Mr. d'Almada contended that the British Consul in Canton was not being an officer of the Hongkong Government, the Government of this Colony could not extradite the prisoner on the strength of that document. Under Section 6 of the Ordinance, the application should have been made to H.E. the Governor.

The Magistrate said that, even if he admitted Mr. d'Almada's contention, the proper course of procedure was to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. d'Almada maintained that if the legality of his point were admitted, the prisoner should be discharged.

The Magistrate: I have the Government's order to proceed with the case.

Mr. d'Almada repeated that the requisition was not correct and his client was entitled to be discharged. He asked for a postponement of the case to receive further instructions from his client.

Mr. Wood allowed ten minutes.

Mr. Longinotto briefly summarised the crimes committed in July last, in the Hoi Ping district, by the banditti, whose leader the prisoner was alleged to be. In Chung Sum Lee village numerous houses were looted, and 49 persons were kidnapped and held for ransom. The witnesses for the prosecution were all victims of the banditti and had been released only on payment of ransom. Chau Ka Lee, one of the witnesses, was employed by the robbers to carry messages from captives to their relatives. A youth was released on payment of \$1,700.

Chau Kwok Wong, aged eighteen, described the incidents that occurred in Chung Sum Lee village on July 1st last. He was aroused early in the morning by the noise of a great commotion, and shortly afterwards the house which he was in was broken into by a quantity of jewellery and clothes were removed. He was dragged out and tied by a rope to eleven others. They were then taken into a forest, and, later, brought back to a house and locked up. On August 7th the prisoner asked witnesses to write to his grandfather, Chau Ka Lee, one of the captives, being deputed to deliver the letter to the address. On September 2nd, the prisoner took witness close to his (witness') house and there released him.

Chau Ka Lee's evidence was similar to that of Chau Kwok Wong. Amongst other services he was called upon to perform for the prisoner was to inform the relatives of the captives that if early ransom were not paid the captives would be shot. The prisoner belonged to this village and witness had known him for a considerable time.

Mr. d'Almada said the prisoner was entitled to his discharge on the following points:—(a) That no evidence was adduced by the Crown that prisoner was a subject of China, (b) that the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 6 of Ordinance 39 had not been complied with, (c) that the deposition from the Chinese Government was bad and irregular, as not having been addressed to the Governor, and (d) if point (c) be not upheld, that the warrant was bad. Mr. d'Almada submitted that the Magistrate had power to discharge the prisoner, under section 10, for any irregularities.

The Magistrate intimated that Mr. d'Almada's point that the prisoner had not been proved to be a subject of China was a strong one, and he, therefore, proposed to recall one of the witnesses, the prisoner's nationality might be disposed to.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that that course was absolutely irregular. The Magistrate said he did not think so. He asked Mr. Longinotto if he wished to call the evidence in question. Mr. Longinotto made a formal application, which the Magistrate granted.

One of the men who was kidnapped by the band of which the prisoner was alleged to be a member, was recalled and said that the prisoner, being one of his own clan, was a Chinese subject.

The Magistrate pointed out to Mr. d'Almada that he had failed to make another point, viz., that the evidence offered against the prisoner referred only to a small part of the crime which was laid out in the requisition from the Chinese Government and that, therefore, the engagement in the requisition was not sufficiently strict.

The prisoner was committed to gaol to await further orders from H.E. the Governor.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of receipts for the week, ending 15th February, is as follows:—

Receipts for week	Aggregate for 7 weeks
This Year 1918 18,148	130,495
Less 1917 16,178	14,812
Decrease 1,970	4,837

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

NAVY, 2; R.G.A., 0.

The R.G.A. had a weak team out for this match, which was played on the Club ground yesterday. They started with only ten men. The gunners kicked off, and a spell of even play followed. At last this was broken by Green, the Artillery centre forward, who forced a corner after a fine run, but nothing resulted from the kick. The Navy gaining possession of the ball, transferred play to the other end of the field. Taylor was called upon several times, and gained considerable applause from the spectators for some brilliant saves. Green kept breaking away but, as his partners failed to keep up with him his efforts were wasted. The Navy had most of the play up to the interval but failed to open the account, although Taylor was the means of preventing at least three goals from being scored before the teams changed ends.

The second half saw the sailors pressing more than ever, play throughout being mostly in their opponents' half. A determined rush by the Navy forwards was only checked when the inside right looked a likely scorer, Bell managing to get his foot to the ball as the former took his shot. Following this, the Navy centre-half tried hard to score, putting in a difficult ground shot which was neatly picked up and cleared by Taylor. McNiven was often prominent, putting in some tricky runs which, however, the Army defence managed to check. Eventually he was successful, beating Taylor at close range with a good shot. Green tried hard to equalise, running nearly the length of the field, but failed at the final effort, Parker clearing with a long kick. Neal and McNiven at this stage of the game played well together, giving Torr and Sharman plenty of hard work to keep their lines clear. McNiven scored the second and final goal of the match just before "time" was sounded, getting in a fine run and beating Taylor with a hard drive. For the R.A., Torr and Sharman were kept very busy and did their work well; Talford in the half-back line was, as usual, an outstanding player; while McNiven, Neal and Travis were always prominent on the Navy side.

A GAMBLERS' MECCA.

Five Chinese, alleged to have indulged in *fantan*, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday. It was stated that the beach of Patoi Island was a favourite rendezvous of gamblers from all parts of Hongkong, who hoped to elude the vigilance of the Police. On information received, the Police despatched an Indian sergeant with a few Chinese constables. More than 200 persons had collected round the spot where the alleged gaming was carried on, but directly the policemen appeared they dispersed with the exception of the five defendants, who were arrested. The sum of \$4.67 and the usual apparatus used in the game were seized. The Magistrate held that the evidence did not justify a conviction. The money was deposited in the poor-box.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of 190 taels of prepared opium. He was arrested by an Indian constable, on suspicion, near the Sailors' Home. The opium was found cleverly concealed in three girdles round his waist.

The defence was that a passenger on the *Man Lee* had given defendant the opium to take ashore.

A fine of \$2,000 was imposed; in default, nine months' imprisonment.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 5 taels of opium.

The defendant, who was arrested on a steamer by a Revenue officer, was fined \$500.

PICK-POCKET SENT TO GAOL.

The site on which the old Empire Theatre stood is evidently a happy hunting-ground for the light-fingered fraternity; jugglers give open-air performances here at all hours of the day, and the inevitable crowd gathers to watch them. A Chinese pick-pocket attempted to filch a purse containing \$2.10 from an on-looker, but was detected. When he appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a previous conviction was proved against him. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

WISEMAN'S CAFE.

The success of the new enterprise of the management of Wiseman's Cafe was amply proved by a gay throng on Monday night. The new hall was decorated with streamers and greenery, and the Artistic colour lighting scheme heightened the pleasing effect. Dancing commenced shortly after 9 p.m., and was continued till midnight. There is no doubt that the tea dances will prove very popular, and if the success of Monday night's function is to be taken as a criterion, then the new dance-hall will be requisitioned very frequently. There will be a tea-dance at 4.30 p.m. this afternoon and Monday next.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

HOME MADE MINCEMEAT

3½ lb. tins \$1.00 per tin.

ORIGINAL PRICE \$2.00.

"ZESTO" CUSTARD POWDER.

25 cts. per tin.

CAULIFLOWERS IN TINS.

30 cts. per tin.

AUSTRALIAN MARMALADE.

"ALL GOLD" AND "ST. GEORGE" BRANDS.

20 cts. per tin.

CANADIAN SARDINES IN OIL.

20 cts. per tin.

LULLABY TOILET SOAP.

\$1.75 per doz. tablets.

VELVET SKIN SOAP.

BATH SIZE.

20 cts. per tablet.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 19th,

9.15 p.m.

PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 25.

WILLIAM FOX

Presents

BERTHA KALICH

"SLANDER"

A modern society photo-drama that every woman should see and every man should study.

Last two nights of the Cottrell's Acrobatic Troupe.

Thursday, February 20th, at 5.15 p.m.

"MY OLD DUTCH" in 5 parts.

Sunday, February 23rd, at 6 p.m.

"THE PRIMROSE PATH" in 5 parts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying

PRETTY FANCY VOILE

BLOUSES

for the Spring

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE L. R. C. "AT HOME" arranged for Friday, March 7th, has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, March 12th, 1919.

WINIFRED WILKINSON,
Hon. Sec. 1918 Committee. [244]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

LADY REES DAVIES' COMPETITION to take place at FARLING on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST.

DRAW:-

Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Manning play Mrs. Dwyer and Mrs. Lindsay.
Mrs. Kent & Miss Wilkinson play Mrs. Cassidy & Mrs. Morrison.
Mrs. Wakeman & Mrs. Montagu Harston play Mrs. A. E. Griffin & Mrs. Falconer.
Mrs. Anderson & Mrs. Arthur play Mrs. Moore & Mrs. J. W. Taylor.
Miss Denison & Miss Lander play Lady Rees Davies & Mrs. Ormiston.
Mrs. Fletcher & Mrs. Adams play Mrs. Ritchie & Mrs. Thurstfield.
Mrs. McKenny & Mrs. Redmond play Mrs. Maitland & Mrs. C. B. Brown.
Mrs. Fleming & Mrs. H. Griffin play Mrs. Crawford & Miss J. Rodger.
Mrs. Ram & Mrs. Shenton.

In the event of any couple being unable to play, would they kindly advise their opponents as soon as possible so that a scorer can be provided. [245]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COLONY OF MACAO.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on MARCH 11TH, at 2 P.M., in the Headquarters of the Colony, Tenders will be received by the Committee referred to in Article 40 of the "Regulamento de Farvela" dated Oct. 3rd, 1901, for the supply of the following Articles:-

Tanned leather boots, or natural colour leather boots (tanned leather being preferred) ... 700 pairs.
Black tanned leather boots ... 40 "
Black leather boots (tanned leather being preferred) ... 50 "
Black calf leather boots ... 26 "
Canvas for legging m/900 ... 70 metres.
Buckles for legging ... 300 "
Natural colour leather, or tanned leather (natural colour) for shoes ... 10 kilos.
Black calf leather ... 10 "
White calf leather ... 5 "
ALCANTARA SOLE ... 20 "
(for trimming) 20 "
White sheep-leather ... 5 "
Black sheep-leather ... 5 "
White laces for boots ... 400 pairs.
Black laces for boots ... 200 "
Assorted cords for shoes ... 30 kilos.
Copper nails for shoes ... 5 "

CONDITION FOR TENDERING:-

1st.—The tenders, or their legally authorized attorneys, must hand to the President of the Committee, not later than the day and hour above fixed, their tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, written in Portuguese and according to the following form:

"I, or the firm established in the colony of Street, No., do hereby propose to supply the following articles, at the prices herein mentioned, and binds myself to follow any instructions given to him by the Committee. The articles will be made of the materials as per samples attached and according to the pattern given.
The articles and the boots made to measure will be supplied within 45 days, counted from the date of the approval of the contract."

2nd.—Each tender must be accompanied by a document proving that the tenderer had made a deposit of \$20 in the BANCO ULTRAMARINO.

This deposit will be forfeited in the following cases:

(a) If the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.
(b) If he does not supply the articles within the time fixed, or if the shoes made to measure be not of the same material of the samples, or if he fails to observe any of the conditions of the contract.

3rd.—The tenders must attach to their tenders samples of the materials of which they propose to make the shoes, as well as samples of other articles they propose to supply.

4th.—Payments will be made only after all the articles have been supplied.

5th.—The tenders must mention in their tenders the currency in which they want the payments to be made.

6th.—Persons not offering guarantee of honesty or not having the necessary qualifications may not be admitted to tender.

7th.—The Government reserve the right of not accepting any of the tenders.

Commisariat Department, Macao, 7 February 1919.
The chief of the department,
(Sgd) MANUEL ALVES MORGADO. [246]

LOST.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (Bitch) aged about 6 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on finding returning name.
D. J. LEWIS,
Lauriston. [240]

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1919.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 24TH, 25TH, 26TH and 1ST MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-day, \$3). No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1919. [247]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 22nd February. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1919. [248]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

AND

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menu will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$2.00 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL

MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [242]

Hongkong, February 17th, 1919.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1918 of SIXTY CENTS (60 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [239]

Hongkong, February 17th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the "CRYSTAL" Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 3 P.M., Friday, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [235]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the sub-joined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:-

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:-
"In Article 85, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'.
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five."

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [234]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 16th, 1919. [232]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General.
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"
STORAGE.

CODEN USED: BENTLEY'S
A.R.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
At Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address: "MERION,"
Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

February 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Kwong Tuck Cheong's Shipyard, To Kwa Wan,
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND
BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Description:-
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33 x 24 stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs. on Vertical survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above-mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
AND
2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard, Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,

February 21st, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CURTAINS, ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.,
removed to salerooms for convenience of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,

February 28th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 2, Humphreys Building, Kowloon,
THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,
including:-

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chair (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc.
Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Washstand, etc., etc.
Electric Fittings and Sanblinds
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 16th, 1919. [281]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

TO-DAY at 4.30 p.m.

Tickets 50 cents each.

DINNER DANCES

Friday, February 21st,

Monday, February 24th,

and

Saturday, March 1st.

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL.

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1919.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The mysterious messages from President Wilson concerning the necessity for carrying out the American Naval Programme have evidently caused considerable surprise; probably because there is still some doubt as to the attitude of the PRESIDENT on the question of the "Freedom of the Seas."

The three-year building programme of the United States that became law in August, 1916, six months before the nation entered the war, authorised the construction of no fewer than one hundred and fifty-six vessels. These included ten battle-ships, six battle-cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, and a number of submarines, fuel-ships, etc. The work was put in hand quickly, and arrangements were made at once to enlarge the building plant at several of the dockyards. When war was declared against Germany considerable progress had been made with the above programme, but on the commencement of hostilities drastic alterations were made in it. The Allied Battle Fleets were so strong that the heavy ships were not so important as the lighter craft, and there was an urgent need of more destroyers and other anti-submarine craft. The American Naval Department, therefore, concentrated its energy upon the rapid construction of small and effective vessels to fight the U-boat menace.

What the actual accomplishment was it is difficult to discover, but three or four months ago Mr. JOSEPH DANIELS stated that the United States aimed at possessing a fleet of destroyers more numerous than those possessed at the outbreak of war by all the European Powers combined. It is obvious that in pushing forward the construction of destroyers the Americans served the best interests of the Allies, and it now remains to be seen whether they will decide to have powerful battle-fleets or whether the League of Nations' idea will modify their

original plan. When Mr. DANIELS explained the Building programme he said: "It is in line with the policy adopted by this Government, which met with the entire approval of the American people, of building up a Navy strong enough for all requirements. If authorised by Congress, as I am confident it will be, it will give us a further sixteen capital ships that will be equal to any afloat at the time they are built."

It may be accepted as certain that the American Navy will be second only to that of the British Empire, and therefore the combined strength of the sea force controlled by the Anglo-Saxon race will be enormously superior to any other possible combination of the immediate future. It is particularly interesting to note that, despite the demand for anti-submarine devices during the recent war, both American and British experts retain a firm belief in the value of the big-gun ships. It is now two years since the technical details of these new ships were made public. Their most noticeable feature was the electric drive arrangement of the battle-cruisers, the estimated speed of which was thirty-five knots. As far as we can gather from the speeches delivered by Naval authorities, the only method of attaining these high speeds with big ships is by using steam turbines for propelling purposes. There are two difficulties with turbine engines, however, the chief being that they cannot be reversed. Special mechanical devices must, therefore, be introduced so that the ship may be made to go astern as well as ahead. The other trouble is connected with the propeller, which is not so efficient at the high rates of revolution usual with steam turbines. The Americans have overcome these troubles by using the turbo-electric drive. Experiments were made on the U.S. collier *Juniper* and were so successful that the new battle-cruisers, six in all, will have electrical transmission gear between the main engines and the propellers. If this system should be entirely successful, it will probably be adopted for passenger vessels. American naval opinion will be profoundly influenced by Admiral Sims and his officers who have been in European waters during the war. Whether the well-known tendency in the United States to "scrap" machinery will be applied to naval designs remains to be seen, but if it is it will not ease the burden of the tax-payers of other nations. American naval policy will accommodate itself to American foreign policy, which has changed in fundamental principles. We must, therefore be prepared to see a big American Navy, which, like that of the British Empire, will be a bulwark of international morality.

The Red Cross Flower stall at the Hongkong Hotel produced, up to Monday, \$1,318.84, the receipts since January 21st amounting to \$233.15. The stall will be open every morning during Race week.

At the annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on Monday, Messrs. H. S. Smith, O. W. Darrah, D. Forbes, H. S. Kavarana, C. A. Peel and G. H. Bowler were elected members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Cerebro-spinal fever, nine (6 deaths); diphtheria, two (two deaths); and scarlet fever, one. Two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever and three cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Sunday and Monday.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, and Miss Lander have returned from a visit to Canton and neighbourhood. The Bishop confirmed sixty-six Chinese at Puk-kong, Kong Pei Tau, and Lo-shan. He also opened a new Mission Hall connected with the Church Missionary Society. He has arranged to spend next Sunday, at Shek-ki, Heungshan, when he will also hold a confirmation.

Judgment was delivered on February 6th in the International Court, Bangkok, by Mr. R. B. H. Gibbins, British Adviser, and Phra Sukhum, in the case in which Thomas Lewis and A. Farrar, first and second officers, respectively, of the *Linnah*, a regular caller in Hongkong, were charged with smuggling 1,740 and 200 tons of opium, respectively, alleged to have been carried from this port. Judgment was to the effect that the first defendant be fined \$5,000 and undergo two years' imprisonment; and second defendant, \$5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. The imprisonment clause was suspended in the case of both defendants owing to their previous excellent character, the present charges against both of them being first offences. Phra Sukhum, in a dissenting opinion, agreed with the opinion of the Adviser except in regard to the order for suspension of punishment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO'S MEETING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read the letter addressed to you by Mr. J. Scott Harston, which appeared in your issue of to-day, written apparently as a reply to my letter to you dated the 16th inst.

Any person who has followed the report of the meeting and the correspondence arising therefrom must necessarily conclude that Mr. Harston is merely making use of legal strategy to get out of a difficult position.

It is not my intention to go over the same ground again, as I see from his letter nothing but an attempt to beg the question. However, I should like to call the attention of those who were present at the meeting, as well as those who were not present, to two simple facts—I only said at the meeting that I had declined to entertain certain suggestions made to me by the Directors, and nothing more; thereupon, Mr. Harston said that it was necessary for him to state the facts to his supporters, but this important fact unfortunately escaped his memory, namely, the honour which the Directors did me on the 7th inst. by authorising Mr. Clark, of Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son, the General Managers of the Company, to pay me a visit at my office.

That I did not bring up this interview in my reply to Mr. Harston's speech does not signify that no importance was attached to it by me. The omission was deliberate because I formed the opinion, after Mr. Harston's pleading, that the majority of the members present were against me. To my mind, my purpose of acquainting the absent members of the interview would be better served by a letter to the Press.

I have no doubt whatsoever in my own mind that the complaint of "breach of confidence" on the part of Mr. Harston was *camouflage* pure and simple to appeal to his supporters in order to cover the following tactical errors:—

- (1) In authorising Mr. Clark's call on me.
- (2) In making communications of an "alleged" confidential nature to a third party.
- (3) In inviting me—now, perhaps, regarded inadvertently to attend a meeting of the Board.

If, as stated by Mr. Harston, the Directors had decided to oppose my candidature, and that decision had been conveyed to me, I fail to see the reason or the necessity for any secrecy; that decision could have been published to the world.

I see in Mr. Harston's letter nothing but a laboured attempt to extricate himself and his co-directors from a difficult position. I am well satisfied to leave the matter to the shareholders as far as I am concerned I do not at present propose to encroach further on the hospitality of your columns. However, as a shareholder with an important interest in the Company, I should be failing in my duty if I did not state my own views on the legal services, which he is in nowise bound to render as a director, unless I make amends for the omission in my previous letter by taking off my hat to him.—
Yours faithfully,
J. M. ALVES.

Hongkong, February 18th.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 18th.

THE GUNBOAT "FO MAN."

The gunboat *Po Man*, which escaped to Haiphong during the reoccupation of King Chow by the Canton forces, will, it is said, return to Canton, as the Commander of the boat is now willing to surrender. The authorities have agreed that the Commander shall not suffer any penalty, and it is expected that he will return with the boat to Canton this month.

REWARDS TO MILITARY AND NAVY.

The Military Government and the Authorities, in view of the victories of both military and naval forces in the fighting with General Lung Chai-kwang and others, have decided to promote all the officers. The troops and mariners are to be rewarded with a few dollars each. Gold medals have been conferred upon the commanders of certain transports for good service.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that Chu Kai-kim, the Chief of the Northern Envoys, arrived at Shanghai last night. It is stated that the most important question to be discussed is the demilitarisation of the Tuen Chi-jui's "National Defence Corps." The Foreign Diplomats in Peking are of opinion that the force should be dispersed.

Mr. S. Gray beat Mr. W. E. Crocker by 400 to 187 points in the first round of the open Billiard championship of the Colony at the V.R.C. last night. Mr. Gray, who made a break of 37, led all through the game. Mr. Crocker was off form.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE SIGNED.

HINDENBURG'S CONFESSION OF DEFEAT

FRESH WAR TAXATION IN GERMANY.

BELGIUM WANTS SECURITY AGAINST FUTURE INFRINGEMENTS.

MEXICO CANCELS BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONCESSIONS.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

GERMAN APPEAL REFUSED.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Marshal Foch declined to postpone the German appeal to extend, by 24 hours, the time given in which Germany has to answer the amended Armistice.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

TREVER, February 16th.

The Agreement prolonging the Armistice was signed at 6.30 this evening in Marshal Foch's saloon carriage.

USE OF ECONOMIC MEASURES.

PARIS, February 12th.

A Havas message says: After M. Klotz's statement on Monday, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss reported that the naval conditions of the Armistice had been decided. A special committee of eight members were appointed to report on the whole question of the Armistice terms, and the possibility of using economic measures to enforce their execution. French circles hope that this sub-committee of eight, working rapidly, will be able to report their agreement to the War Council.

The proposal that the Germans be given a short period to comply with all the terms of the previous Armistice which have not yet been fulfilled, is finding favour.

In case the Germans fail to carry out their promises, the Allies will bring into force stern economic measures and tighten up considerably the military terms.

President Wilson's suggestion that a formal request be sent to the German authorities that they should inform the Allies of the stocks of war material in their possession has been agreed to.

GERMANY'S UNMISTAKABLE PURPOSE.

PARIS, February 16th.

A Havas message says: M. Clemenceau states, in an important interview with the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press of America, that recent disclosures have shown that the purpose of the enemy was not merely military domination, but the extermination of France industrially and commercially. The Germans stole machinery, destroyed the Lens coal mines, and devastated, wantonly, French territory, even when retreating.

M. Clemenceau points out that there are yet reasons for frightfulness, and the new Armistice conditions must annihilate such danger.

HINDENBURG'S CONFESSION

WHEN THE FIRST ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

In a speech at Heidelberg, Herr Fehrenbach, ex-President of the Reichstag, stated that at a meeting of the members of the new and the old Governments, at the Chancellor's Palace on November 10th, at which the original Armistice terms were accepted, a telegram from General von Hindenburg was read saying that unless all the conditions were immediately accepted, he would be compelled to capitulate with the entire Army.

THE PREMIER OF CANADA

SIR WILFRED LAURIER SERIOUSLY ILL.

OTTAWA, February 17th.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, has been stricken with paralysis. His condition is critical.

AN "INDEPENDENT" SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIONAL DEPUTATION'S FLIGHT.

CAPE TOWN, February 17th.

The crew of the *Durham Castle* refused to sail with the Nationalist deputation for Europe, headed by General Hertzog. The liner sailed without the deputation.

GERMANY.

BELGIAN TROOPS IN DUESBURG.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th.

A telegram from Duesburg, dated February 16th, stated that, in view of the Spartacist activities, Belgian troops arrived the previous night, and reached the Town Hall. Simultaneously, there arrived three Spartacist leaders. The Belgians held up the motor-car.

The Spartacists tried to escape and hurled a hand-grenade, which did not explode. The Spartacists were severely wounded. The Belgians occupied the Town Hall, to protect the Administration.

MORE WAR TAXATION.

BASEL, February 17th.

A telegram from Weimar says Herr Schiffer, Minister of Finance, explaining the situation in the Assembly, estimated the outstanding credits at 161 milliards of marks.

The Minister considered the present chaos due to the fact that, on the assumption that the war would be short, vast sums were squandered. General von Hindenburg's programme was likewise economically deplorable.

Herr Schiffer pointed out that only the interest on War Loans was covered by taxation; therefore fresh taxation would be necessary. Sales of war stores were expected to realise only three milliards, as they had been largely pillaged.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE, BELGIUM'S ASPIRATIONS.

PARIS, February 12th.

A Havas message says: Belgium's aspirations were submitted to the Council of Ten to-day. Belgium, like France, cannot forget that possession of land frontiers make her peculiarly vulnerable, and in view of possible future infringements of international covenants, she desires a radical revision of the international situation created in 1919.

NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR GREAT BRITAIN HEADS THE LIST.

PARIS, February 17th.

The French naval losses during the war were four battleships, namely, the *Bouvet*, *Suffren*, *Gaulois*, and *Danton*; four armoured cruisers; one cruiser; four destroyers; eight torpedo-boats; 14 submarines; 62 armed trawlers; five auxiliary cruisers; and twelve smaller war craft, representing an aggregate of 110,000 tons.

Great Britain lost 550,000 tons; Germany, 350,000 tons; Italy, 70,000 tons; Austria, 60,000 tons; and the United States 17,500 tons.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FRENCH AND JAPANESE AMENDMENTS.

PARIS, February 12th.

The plenary sitting of the Peace Conference, to discuss the League of Nations, has been postponed, because, after the original draft had been completed, various members, chiefly French and Japanese, suggested a large number of amendments.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD WINDAU.

LONDON, February 16th.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* states that the Bolsheviks have deserted Windau, owing to the bombardment from British warships.

VOLUNTEER ARMY'S SUCCESSES.

ODESSA, February 11th.

The Anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army is making fine strides in the Caucasus. Advancing on both banks of the Terek towards Vladikavkaz, the Volunteers captured Grozny, which was strongly defended, taking 800 prisoners and 20 guns. Further north-east, after routing the Bolshevik main forces in the North Caucasus, the Volunteers pushed within 25 versts of Kisliar, and are now in contact, at Daghestan, with the detachments of General Kolesnikoff.

THE GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

ALLIED COMMISSION AT KIEL.

LONDON, February 16th.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the Allied Naval Commission has arrived at Kiel. It is announced that, owing to delays in disarming certain submarines, those not disarmed before February 17th will be broken up.

TURKEY'S SURRENDER.

GENERAL ALLENBY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 7th.

General Sir E. Allenby arrived here to-day, and was accorded a very notable reception. Crowds assembled in the streets and cheered him en route to the Embassy.

A curious feature of the reception was the presence of a Turkish military band in the Galata Quarter to welcome the victor of Palestine and Syria.

LATER.

General Sir Edmund Allenby left for Palestine.

GENERAL DESPEREY'S WELCOME.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8th.

General Desperay, the Allied Generalissimo in the Balkans, who has been transferred to Headquarters here, formally entered the city to-day and was enthusiastically received by non-Turkish elements.

BRITISH OCCUPY THREE TOWNS.

LONDON, February 16th.

It is reported from Constantinople that the British occupied Nikomedia, Angora and Konias.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

DEATH OF SIR MARK SYKES.

LONDON, February 17th.

The death is announced, from pneumonia, of Sir Mark Sykes, in Paris, where he was attending the Peace Conference as an expert adviser on Near Eastern Affairs.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD ON FEBRUARY 27TH.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Industrial Conference mentioned on February 10th, will be held on February 27th.

MEXICO.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONCESSIONS CANCELLED.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.

It is officially reported that the Mexican Government have cancelled some British and American concessions in Mexico, and handed over the land to the people for agriculture. Other concessions are being reviewed.

THE PATNA HIGH COURT.

SIR ALI IMAM'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, February 16th.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Profulla Ranjan Das as Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court, in succession to Sir Ali Imam.

BRITAIN'S TEA SUPPLY.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, February 13th.

In the House of Commons, the Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts, announced that, as about five months' Home supply of tea was at present bonded, and as supplies were now arriving regularly, he had decided to suspend orders governing the distribution and price.

He was consulting the Trade regarding the date of suspension, and anticipated that arrangements with the Trade would enable a very considerable quantity of good tea to be retained below the present fixed prices (2s. 8d. per pound). Effective steps would be taken to prevent wholesale dealers from cornering stocks.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 16th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co's report states:—The price fell on February 11th to 47½d., in sympathy with the reduced rates of freight and insurance from America. The Shanghai exchange quotation has fallen to 4/9 per taal.

"NOT AT ALL SATISFIED."

DEFENDANT'S REPLY TO MAGISTRATE.

A well-dressed Chinese, a visitor to the Colony, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a gold ring and a pair of gold bracelets.

The defendant was alleged to have entered the shop of a Chinese in Queen's Road Central, accompanied by a friend. He asked to see some rings, and spent a long time in examining them. Suddenly his companion Chinese disappeared. The defendant, taking advantage of a moment when he believed he was not being watched, slipped two bracelets into his pocket. This was detected, however, and a policeman was sent for.

The defendant stated that he was wrongly accused; another man had taken the ring. He had deposited the value of a ring on the counter. The *foki* in the shop took the money and put it underneath the counter. The bracelets were not stolen by him; he was only examining them.

After the evidence of several witnesses had been heard, the Magistrate asked the defendant if he had anything to say to the Court.

Defendant: I am not at all satisfied with the evidence.

The Magistrate: (with emphasis) Any questions? Defendant reiterated his dissatisfaction with the evidence adduced.

The Magistrate: It is not a question of you being satisfied; it all depends on whether I am satisfied.

Eventually, the Magistrate asked the defendant whether he knew anyone in Hongkong who could vouch for his good character.

Defendant: There's my wife; also my sister.

The Magistrate intimated that they would not do.

Defendant: I have an elder brother. As the defendant could not say definitely where his brother lived, he was remanded in custody till to-day. The Police were instructed to make enquiries in the meantime.

BERLIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

There was general public expectation that Berlin would be bombed before the Armistice was signed. In many places there was distinct disappointment that the Royal Air Force did not have that satisfaction. An Evening Standard representative has been informed, on official authority, that everything was ready. The war ended three days too soon.

Everything was prepared, down to the detail of thermos flasks. Nineteen *Handley-Page*s were prepared. The aircraft chosen, under General Frensham's direction, were among the keenest and most experienced on the Western front. Trial flights with bombs weighing 2,000lb. (and not 3,000lb., as reported) had been made. The date fixed was November 8th—Lord Mayor's Show Day. It proved "dud," the weather conditions being wholly unfavourable for the start. The flight was postponed until Monday, 11th. At five o'clock that night the armistice was signed—and Berlin was not bombed.

HONGKONG RACES.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

A visit to the Racecourse, yesterday morning, revealed some activity that enabled regular spectators to form some idea of the capabilities of the ponies that will run on Monday. Some very workmanlike gallops were witnessed. The following are a few recent gallops:—

DERBY PONIES.

Mr. D. M. Ross' "Claret," on the outside course, was timed in the last three-quarters-of-a-mile gallop. It took 35 2-5 secs. for the first quarter of a mile, and 1min. 44 4-5 secs. for three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's "Wisdom," on the inside course, did three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 37secs., the first quarter being covered in 31 2-5secs.

Mr. John Peel's "Alexander," on the inside course, did three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 41 3-5secs., covering the first quarter in 35secs.

Sir Paul Chater's "Albion Dablin," on the outside course, did three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 40secs., and the mile in 2mins. 17secs. The first quarter was done in 36 1-5secs. This pony galloped over the Derby distance (a mile and a half) on the outside course on Saturday, but was timed over the last mile and a quarter as taking 33 2-5secs. for the first quarter, 1min. 44 1-5secs. for the first three-quarters, and 2mins. 52secs. for the mile and a quarter.

Sir Paul Chater's "Olympic Dablin," galloped a mile and a quarter on the outside course, taking 31 3-5secs. for the first quarter, 1min. 47 4-5secs. for the three-quarters, 2min. 24 3-5secs. for the mile, and 2mins. 56 1-5secs. for the whole distance.

Mr. Henry Humphrey's "Grey Mouse," on the outside course, covered three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 37 3-5secs., covering the first quarter in 33secs.

Mr. "Cire's" "Footlight" and "Lime-light" took it easy on the outside course over a mile-and-a-quarter on Saturday, covering the first quarter in 40 seconds, the first three-quarters in 1min. 48 2-5secs., the mile in 2mins. 23secs., and the full distance in 3mins. 30secs.

Sir Paul Chater's "Vesuvius Dablin," on Saturday, on the outside course, did a mile in 2mins. 17secs., covering the first quarter in 33 1-5secs., and the three-quarters in 1min. 45secs.

Mr. G. H. Potts' "Mountain King," on Saturday, on the outside course, took 2mins. 17secs. to cover a mile, doing the first quarter in 35secs., and the three-quarters in 1min. 46secs.

Mr. G. H. Potts' "Valley King," on the outside course, on Saturday, covered a mile in 2mins. 18secs., the first quarter being done in 35secs., and the three-quarters in 1min. 46secs.

Mr. D. M. Ross' "Grouse," on the outside course, was timed as taking 1min. 49 1-5secs. over the last three-quarters-of-a-mile in a mile-and-a-quarter gallop, on Saturday.

Mr. John Peel's "Onions," on Saturday, on the outside course, took it easy over a mile-and-a-quarter, covering the first quarter in 42 1-5secs., the first three-quarters in 1min. 55secs., the mile in 2mins. 35 2-5secs., and the whole distance in 3mins. 9secs.

Mr. John Peel's "Alexander" and "Wisdom" galloped over the Derby distance (a mile-and-a-half) on the outside course, on Saturday, in 3mins. 39 2-5secs. They were not fully stretched.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's "American Chief" galloped over a mile on the outside course, yesterday, in company with Essex Chief, and did the last three-quarters, in 1min. 45secs. On the outside course, on Saturday, the same pony covered a mile and a quarter in 2mins. 54 4-5secs., taking 33 2-5secs. over the first quarter and 1min. 53 1-5secs. over the three-quarters.

SUBSCRIPTION PONIES.

Mr. "Dryad's" "Siggins" and Mr. F. S. Gibbins' "Torrey" galloped in company, yesterday, on the outside course. They covered the last mile of a mile-and-a-quarter gallop in 2mins. 27 2-5secs., taking 1min. 53secs. for the three-quarters.

Mr. "Four-of-a-Kind's" "Club," on the inside course, yesterday, was timed over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile course and occupied 1min. 40 3-5secs.

Mr. "Four-of-a-Kind's" "Spade," was timed over half-a-mile out of a three-quarter mile gallop, on the inside course, yesterday, and covered it in 1min. 9 4-5secs.

Mr. "Nemo's" "Napoo" and "Blighy" went in company, yesterday, on the outside course, over three-quarters-of-a-mile. They did the first quarter in 34secs., and the half in 1min. 36secs. In the last quarter "Blighy" finished in 1min. 43secs., "Napoo" being 2 seconds behind.

Dr. Forsyth's "Morning Star" was timed over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile, covering the first quarter in 37 3-5secs., the half in 1min. 14secs., and the three-quarters in 1min. 46 1-5secs.

Mr. "Lux's" "Gris-gris" covered three-quarters-of-a-mile, on the outside course, on Monday morning, in 1min. 42 1-5secs., taking 30 1-5secs. over the first quarter.

Mr. R. W. Sutter's "Benet Sand" galloped over three-quarters-of-a-mile, on the outside course, in 1min. 46secs.

Mr. "Gay Bird's" "Swallow" and Mr. St. George's "Ricochet" went in company over three-quarters-of-a-mile on the outside course in 1min. 42 3-5secs.

Mr. Adams' "White Fang" galloped over three-quarters-of-a-mile on the outside course in 1min. 44secs.

Mr. "Danah's" "Gully" and "Firefly" went over three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 45secs. and 1min. 41secs., respectively, on the outside course.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowling's "Dalesman" took 1min. 45secs. over three-quarters-of-a-mile, on the outside course.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson (Chairman) presiding. The others present were:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Albaster, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Lieut. Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Danby (Acting Secretary).

THE POULTRY MARKET QUESTION.

On the subject of the plan of the proposed poultry depot at Connaught Road West, Mr. Bowley intimated: This is not the plan asked for. What the Board want to know is—What offer was made to the poultry dealers and why it was rejected?

The Chairman replied: An offer of a space on the vacant lot opposite the Sailors' Home, about 50 feet by 65 feet, was made to the poultry dealers, so that they might use it as a temporary store, and relieve the congestion in Ko Shing Street. Part only was offered, in case it was decided to proceed with the building of a proper market. The poultry men took no action on this offer, giving, later, as their reason that there was not room enough. They did not reply to the offer made by the Public Works Department. Action was then taken by the Police for street obstruction, and some of them were fined. Representations were made on behalf of the poultry dealers and the Police proceedings were adjourned, so as to give the poultry dealers more time to get started if they wished to make use of the offer of the space. As the matter stands at present, the poultry dealers are communicating direct with the Government.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

When the application for an offensive trade licence on a site near Tai Hang Village came up for the consideration, the Hon. Mr. Chatham said that it would be unfortunate if the application was granted, because the Government had earmarked the vicinity for the building of residential houses, and an offensive trade there would be an inconvenience. He proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. ALABASTER: Are there any other offensive trades in the vicinity?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is one in the corner of a soap factory.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM: That has been in existence for some years.

Mr. ALABASTER: What particular trade does the applicant want to start?

The CHAIRMAN: A soap-factory. It is a small one, and it is not a very big one. It would only complicate things if the application were granted. He seconded the Hon. Mr. Chatham's motion, which was carried by 6 votes to 3.

The meeting then considered an application for an offensive trade licence at No. 25, Whitfield, Shaikwan.

The CHAIRMAN said he understood that the applicant intended to make a fertilizer from ground bones.

Mr. ALABASTER asked if there would be an offensive smell.

The CHAIRMAN said it depended on whether or not dry bones were used. In any case there would be some smell.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said that he was entirely opposed to the granting of applications of such a nature in such places. He proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. Bowley seconded this, and it was carried with one dissentient (Dr. Ozorio).

An application for an offensive trade licence (fat-boiling) at No. 225, Ham Tau Chung Village was granted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, the members having satisfied themselves, by examining a map of the district, that the site on which the factory was to be erected was some distance away from the road to Shatin.

The rest of the business was formal.

Mr. Buxey's "Excelsior" galloping over a mile course, on the outside, covered the last three-quarters in 1min. 46 2-5secs.

Mr. "Medico's" "Cornhill" galloped over a mile-and-a-quarter, on the outside course, and was timed as covering the last mile in 2mins. 21secs.

Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's "Fair-dooze" covered three-quarters-of-a-mile, on the outside, in 1min. 44secs.

OLD PONIES.

Mr. John Peel's "Night Hawk," galloping on the inside, yesterday, covered three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1min. 30secs.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's "Tytan Chief" galloped over a mile, on the inside course, in 2mins. 20 1-5secs., covering the first quarter in 37 2-5secs. and the three-quarters in 1min. 47secs.

Mr. John Peel's "Burning Daylight," took 1min. 38secs. over three-quarters-of-a-mile on the inside course.

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The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

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For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities, and superior to Turkey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

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Made by a Frenchman.

What follows is the history of the British colony in Brunsal, the small remnant of a considerable community who have lived on here throughout the German occupation. It numbers altogether about 900 people, the majority women and elderly men, but including also a score of military age, who succeeded in evading the clutches of the Gestapo and being transported to Rubleben every Britisher of age and fitness for possible war service. All this weary time these exiled compatriots have been here—through those first weeks of shocked confusion, through the succeeding months of mingled hope and despair, through months which merged into years of waiting and weariness. But through it all, under petty persecutions and constant surveillance, they have held their heads high, and maintained their spirits unbroken. I will record their history through the lips of the British chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Campbell.

“I have devoted to and ceaseless labour for his flock. I heard from others just as he told it to me,‘musing’ backwards over the past years with closed eyes like a man ‘recalling’ the dissolving memories of a dream. I can remember little the order of his telling, as though some of his more moving details were so unrelated to the tragedy of Narkavell’s murder.

ARREST OF MISS CAVELL.

"One day, months afterwards, a boy came to me in the street and said: 'The Germans have gone to Miss Cavall's clinic, sir; I saw their motor-car outside.' That was our first shock, though we knew nothing of what was going on, and only felt uneasy. Everything was very secretly and under cover, until a few days later, when, to my horror, someone came to me and said: 'The Germans have been there again, and have taken Miss Cavall away with them.' Then we heard she was in prison. There were all sorts of stories flying about, and we said and said nothing. Then, one evening, after having been visiting in the country, I returned to my house and found on my desk a scribbled note: 'I want you to come to see me, to give me the explanation to an Englishwoman's complaint, as long as you can.' It was written in English, but bore the signature of the German chaplain—a man of French extraction and named Lesure, of whom I must say that I found him a Christian gentleman.

"I went straight down to his lodgings. He came into the room looking very distressed and said to me: 'I am very sorry to have to send for you. But you know Miss Cavell is in trouble. That made me feel queer, for I could not think what was coming next, and then he said: 'You must be quick to be here to-morrow morning!' I just sank back into a chair. When he told me that with great difficulty I had got permission from the German military authorities for me to see her, and that I could go to her that evening. Then the German chaplain said: 'I asked Miss Cavell if she would like you to

be with her at the execution," but she said, "No, I think it would be better for her to go alone." Of course, she would have gone, but how tender was that thought of hers!

"It was then too late, the chaplain told me, for any change to be made by which I could be with her, and so I went alone in the morning. So I left the chaplain's house and went direct to the prison at Saint Gilles. I went there expecting to find a woman distressed, a woman naturally terrified at the thought of her death, and in a few hours, whom I would have to try to pull together, to control, and console. But when I saw Nurse Cavell face to face I found her perfectly calm and composed. She spoke bravely in her testimony, gave her voice, and uttered no word that betrayed any trace in her of a feeling of animosity towards her judges. I have never seen anyone more perfectly sweet, composed, and quiet. It was just as if she were going to do what she had to do the next morning and go about her ordinary life. The rest you know."

BRITISH ESCAPE ENEMY.

Describing the existence in general of the British community in Brussels, Mr. Gale said: "We have gone our way with wonderful regularity and smoothness, very circumscribed, but yet very happy, though always up to a few weeks ago in a state of thralldom. At the beginning of course, our people were at night and left as best they could, and there was a continual exodus right into 1915. Quite a number of the young men succeeded in escaping from the city through the German lines, and there are a few still here who have succeeded in hiding themselves for the whole of the four years. Kicks at the beginning of a little party were taken into the woods to the Germans were getting nearer the city, and stayed there for several days in a kind of shanty which they had prepared beforehand and provisioned. There were some young men who stayed right in the city, and for whom the Germans searched high and low. One of these men was taken up at a station. Someone used to give him warning whenever the Germans were coming to search, and regularly whilst they came in at the front door he disappeared through the back.

"There is a second man who, when in the streets he saw the German police approaching, used simply to jump on to

next the driver, as if he belonged there. A third, for whom special search was being made of the premises, where the Germans suspected he was living, went down a well in the garden, crouched somewhat against the side, and was again and again searched over. Even looked down the well with a bull's-eye lantern. We kept together as a community in a wonderful way, with the church as a centre. After a time life got more and more difficult, and the poorer ones were more anxious to get relief. Relief was organised first by a small committee from our own ranks. But more and more people needed financial help as time went on, and we had to seek assistance from outside. The Americans did it until they had to go, and then the British took over. The relief was splendid. The best of all, they got a house, appointed a special staff, and did it all with a thoroughness, method, and sympathy beyond praise. Our existence generally was very placid—we seemed to constitute, as we were, a little lost village, with this gigantic storm raging outside.

Of what happened when all the British officers of military age were swept up and sent off to Ruhleben; Mr. Gahan told me his personal experience. He liked the British, and the others, except that at the end of it he was allowed to remain. "The suddenly began arresting all Englishmen. One evening, when I got home, I found there were three Germans, plain clothes men who told me I was wanted at the Ecole Militaire. They were very polite, and I went to the Ecole Militaire. I was taken into a room where there were already several British officers whom I knew, and who had been there two or three days. And then I found I was under arrest, and there I had to stay four or five days. I was not treated badly, rather, trying, for I did not know that the days would not develop into years. However, my wife got work and went to the American Embassy, who communicated with Berlin, and I found that the English clergy there were at liberty. So on the fourth day a German official came into the room, and said they would be ordered to British Roman Catholic chaplains and myself, as indication that we might leave.

"For days, the arrests of hundreds went on all over the city, and hundreds were taken off to Rubens. It was Saturday when I was released, and I had been worrying all the time about whether I was going to be released, and what was happening to other members of our little community. I will never forget the joy of that Saturday evening. We have gone through various fluctuations during these long, long months, rolling into years, but the whole color bore their troubles bravely. For a little time at first we were terribly circumscribed in our movements, could not go anywhere, could not do anything, could not live, and had to be continually repressing ourselves. Then, with passports, we were allowed to move about a five-kilometer radius, but even so it was difficult. There was a most complicated procedure. You had to do everything in person at the German offices, and the examination within the passport, red, but outside the original area, and re-examine immediately you got back.

Then there were the requisites. First we received notice that they wanted all brass and copper utensils, not ornaments, and after that everything containing woollen material. "I don't know," said John, "everything had to be brought by the owner himself. As I was, I was round and took all the fixtures—bell-pulls, window-fitters, door-knobs, raps, and every copper utensil in the kitchen, and even the brass room. At first they left the brass room. At last they allowed us to have gaslight in only one room in the house, and the fittings from the other rooms were all taken away."

COSTLY CLOTHING.

With regard to living conditions generally in Brussels, Mr. Caban met the chief difficulty was clothing. He said he had bought a suit of clothes last winter the first time since the beginning of war. It cost nearly 300F, and people have since mounted. These shoes I wearing I have had four years; they would be lucky now if you could chase a pair, and you would have pay 200F.

I record this individual experience because it is typical of that of the population of Brussels. So far as is concerned, it seems to myself, that I have seen and heard in the days I have been here, that conditions have been, better than elsewhere in occupied territory. Supplies in America have come regularly, thanks to this, the people generally had not suffered, and they were not superfluous taken as a whole, but with poorer, they look much more nourished than the people of Holland from which country I came here.

Reverting to Mr. Gahan's story, he told me that the citizens of Brussels borne with admirable good humour the various restrictions imposed by the Germans from time to time, such as punishment for alleged offences against the innumerable rules and regulations. For instance, because some of the people behaved inconsiderately, but against the law, a commemorative anniversary of Belgium's independence—the 85th Anniversary—everybody had to be indoors by 6 o'clock in the evening. "Sprinting" he said to get in before the fatal hour as Mr. Gahan, "we used to see naughty children. In fact, all 'punishments' used to make us more than anything else."

Referring to the attitude of the Germans with whom his work in Belgium, his competitors brought him in contact, Mr. Gahan said: "In the first instance they were very brusque and domineering, especially with Englishmen and were expected to get anything but a good service from them even though they had settled down into routine; they were polite and really tried to be obli-

(Continued at foot of next column)

Preaching at Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of London, who returned from Mesocinia the previous night, said: "The memory of Narsio Cavelli, of the murder of Captain Fryatt, of 10,000 of our gallant mercantile marine sent to a cruel death, of hospital ships sunk, many innocent women and children drowned, of many prisoners returned to a half-starving condition, will make me feel that I am preaching to a people who look to us to punish the wrongdoer. To what extent and from what people are we to exact punishment for the greatest crime committed in the world for a thousand years? And notice, punishment is quite different from revenge. The Serbs were magnificent for their sense of revenge, but what would have been the whole Bulgarian army fleeing before them in hopeless confusion, and entranced at their mercy; they might have been excused if they had taken the opportunity to wreak their vengeance on the age-long enemies, but, at a word from England and France, they were restrained. They forbade vengeance, they exact punishment. So, doubtless do the French and the Belgians. They do not demand vengeance, they demand punishment, and they rightly demand it. Why, otherwise, do we exact these very words upon the heads of those who defend the children of the poor, and punish the wrongdoers? Why should not the criminal in the dock be let off the moment he says that he is sorry? Of course, he is sorry now, he has all the same to be hanged for murder, or spend these long years in Dorchester. But why should he be hanged? Because, without punishment experience shows that men will do no things again; because, if people are left off, the moral standard of the world goes down; because God is served as truly as a just judge as by the minister of Gospel, and upon the basis of the majesty of the law, the safety of all nations, and the welfare of the world depends."

"We consider this war the most necessary ever waged, and we are absolutely convinced that, unless the whole world sees and knows that the kind of thing does not pay, the whole world will be against us. The League of Nations is not a dream, and we believe in it. I expect, as you expect, punishment as we ourselves should expect punishment if we had done the same. It does not mean that we are not, if military and naval leaders tell us, it is safe, to feed the hungry or to punish the innocent and guilty alike; but it means that a commission of inquiry should be set up to inquire who is responsible for the many crimes committed in the war and that the guilty should be brought to justice. But on this Day of Judgment, I claim that to punish the wrong-doer is an essential part upholding the righteous judgment of God."

At St. Peter's Chapel, Yverdroe, he said: "I do not suppose that a single event in the world's history has been more dramatic than the entry of the King of the Belgians into Brussels. While he was thus saving his entry, dishonoured and crowned, within a hundred days there was a man who, having taken every law and feeling of honour, of the Belgian monarch. We want no striking example than this of the infallible love of righteousness and justice."

CAN THOSE WHO ORDER THEIR
USE BE HANGED?

[BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.]

The question of punishing those who introduced the use of foul weapons in this war is in the air. Have such weapons ever been rejected, not merely on the ground that they were inhumane, but on the further ground that those who authorised their employment would merit punishment? They have. Have is the precedent— forgotten, perhaps, but authentic, and very much to the point.

Towards the end of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, an inventor laid a barbarous, but perfectly practical, weapon before the French Government, then at Bordeaux. Not all the technical details have been published, but the contemplated missile appears to have combined the horrors of poison gas and liquid fire. Phosphorus is believed to have been the main ingredient.

Gambetta, having neither the time nor the competence to attend personally to the matter, called for a report from a technical expert—General Thomas, of the Engineers. General Thomas examined the proposition carefully and declined to countenance the device.

It was a barbarous device, he said. The adoption of it would be contrary to international law; and any person in authority who made himself responsible for the use of it would probably be hanged, and would certainly deserve that fate.

The inventor, however, persisted, and the inventors are apt to do. He succeeded in obtaining an interview with General Th omas and reproached him, in stormy language, for his "lack of patriotism" in rejecting an "infallible" means of delivering his country from the invader. The general, firm in his conviction that even a country in extreme need must not seek salvation by foul methods, refused to be browbeaten.

"Show the gentleman out," he said to his soldiers; and when the gentleman still showed a disposition to linger he added:—

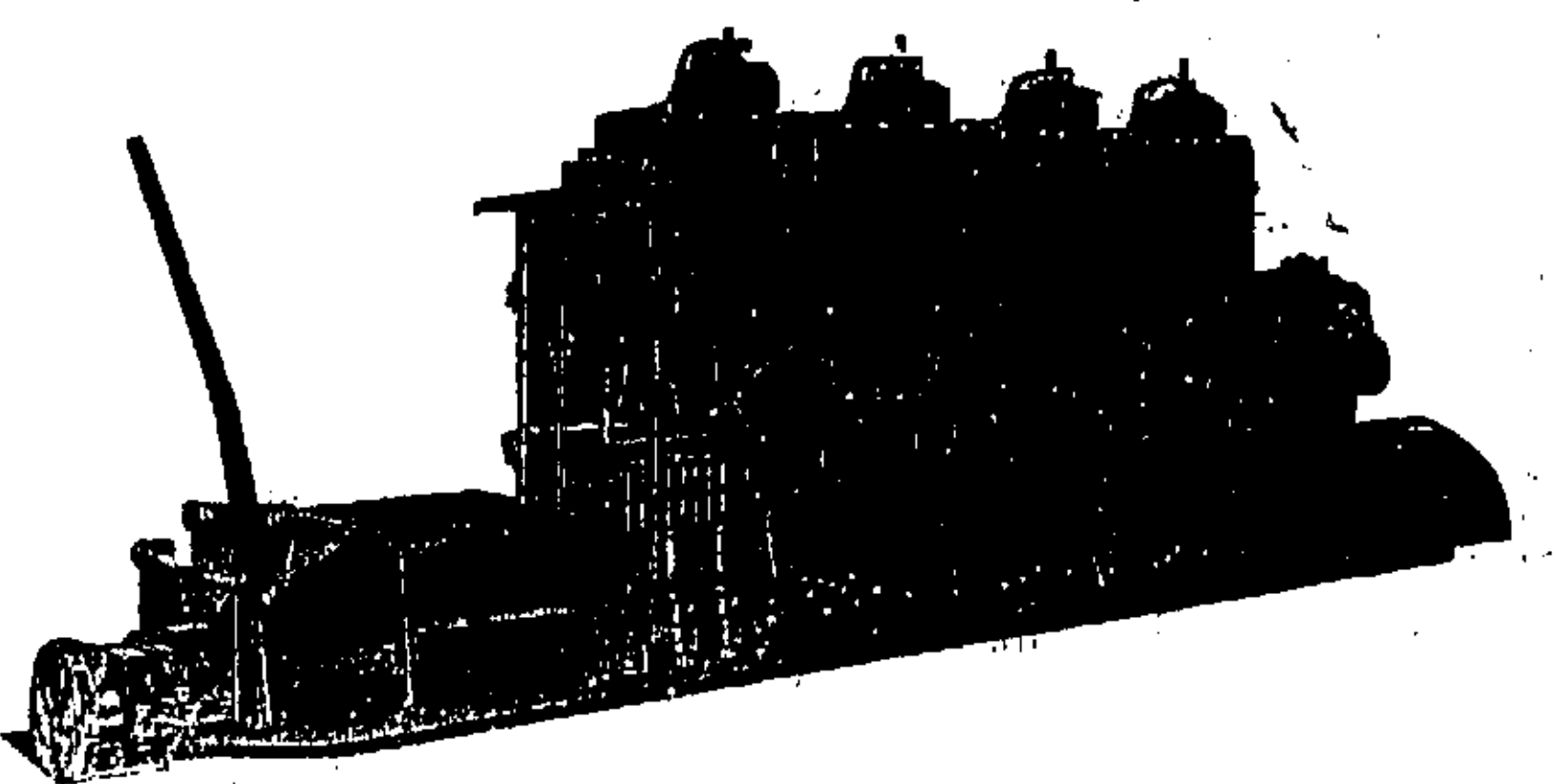
"To his hands and feet together and throw him out."

Evidently, therefore, it is with a clear conscience that the French will be able to proceed to the trial and punishment of those who deliberately made war more horrible by relying on the devilish ingenuity of their chemists.—*Express.*

But it was never possible to get very far because the civil and military authorities were always pulling against one another and so could not succeed in doing much.

—Daily Telegraph.

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OUR GALLIPOLI STRATEGY.

GERMAN LEADER'S CRITICISMS.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE. I had an interesting opportunity of seeing General Liman von Sanders, who commanded the German and Turkish forces against the British both at the Dardanelles and, later, in Palestine, and of hearing the German general's views on the two campaigns, in which he opposed our troops. In both these theatres of war, said General Liman von Sanders, he had found the British a brave and chivalrous enemy, and the war had been fought less ruthlessly there than on the Western front. The general took over the command of the army in Palestine last March. By August, he had lost all hope of being able to continue his resistance to the British advance. "I telegraphed to General Lindemann," he said, "that unless I received reinforcements, nothing could prevent an *Abdulk*. The Turkish forces in Palestine were very weak. The Eighth Army on the coast counted only 6,000 rifles, the Seventh, next to it, fewer still. The Turkish battalions had, at most, 180 men, and the six German battalions with the Palestine army were much reduced also. Most of the German troops had to be employed on the long lines of communication, which took up 10,000 of them. As to cavalry, Von Sanders had only 1,200 horsemen all told, while the British had a very great number of squadrons. The superiority of the British in the air was also an immense advantage to them. The reason for this weakness of the Turkish forces in Palestine, Von Sanders explained, was that the Turks had sent all their available reserves to Azerbaijan and Persia for the conquest of the Caucasus. Enver Pasha and his advisers over-ruled the German general's protests, and the latter twice asked to be allowed to resign his command, but was requested by the German Government to continue it.

At greater length, and in detail more interesting still, Liman discussed British strategy in the Dardanelles. He said:—The attack on the Straits by the Navy alone I don't think could ever have succeeded owing to mines. I proposed to flood the straits broadcast with mines, and it was my view that these were the main defence of the Dardanelles, and that the function of the guns in the forts was simply to protect the minefields from interference. If I had been the attacker, instead of the defender, of the Dardanelles, I would not have landed at Cape Helles and Anzac. I should have made the principal landing on the coast of Asia Minor off Tenedos. There you have, first of all, a convenient base close at hand, while, by only a two days' march, you would be in the rear of the Dardanelles forts, which can fire only seaward. At the same time, I should have landed on the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula, close to the Bulair Lines. So strongly did I expect that the British would choose these places, that when I took command, a month before the landing, I posted two of my six divisions opposite Tenedos, two on the peninsula, and two at Bulair.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

With regard to the Bulair landing, Liman said he would have preferred to make it between Anzac and Helles. There the peninsula is narrower, and the Turks at Helles could have been attacked from the rear. But the landing at Bulair might have succeeded, if pressed hard. To oppose it during the first twenty-four hours there were only two battalions of Turkish gendarmes, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of old guns. The General hurried up a division from Bulair by a double forced march. If the British troops had pushed on inland in several columns, some of them would have made good a position on the heights. There were many critical moments in the Dardanelles campaign. When the push was made for Chunuk Bair, Liman rushed across a division from the Asiatic side which would have been blown to pieces by the British guns, if it had arrived only half an hour later. So hard pressed were the Turks this time that the German commander brought over all the troops from the Asiatic side except three battalions, and was anxious for a while as to the possibility of a fresh British landing there also. Another sector where it was touch and go was Kirechkeuy, on the north side of Suvla Bay, where the Allies attacked three days after the first landing there. The German general entirely agreed with the wisdom of the English decision to evacuate the peninsula. The Turks were constantly being reinforced, and at the end he had twenty-one divisions under his command. He expected the withdrawal after Lord Kitchener's visit, but it was extremely well carried out. The concealment devices at Suvla were most effective, and on the last night, when the pharos sighted the red flares on the beach, it was thought for some time that fresh troops were being landed. Liman's headquarters were three miles from the trenches, and when the news that the British positions had been found empty reached him, he galloped up to organise a pursuit. But the Turkish telephone communications were so bad that the following up of the retirement was only partial. The Turks, advancing in a fog on a broad front, stumbled on the British land-mines and had heavy losses. Ninety mines were found on the front of one division alone. At Helles also, Liman himself saw preparations for evacuation going on, but was never able to guess on which day it would actually take place.

This German general, who is a Marshal in the Turkish army, lives with his staff in one of the hotels at Constantinople requisitioned for German officers. He is tall, with a red, weather-tanned face. He wore a uniform with several high Orders. His manner was correct and courteous. He stated that he wished for nothing else but to carry out the terms of the Turkish armistice, and if

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RISE AND FALL OF KRUPPS.

ESSEN ON EDGE OF THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Should the Allies exercise the right, which they reserve under the new armistice conditions, to occupy the neutral zone north of Cologne their troops will be brought almost to the suburbs of Essen, where the great armament works of Krupp are situated, says the *Daily News*. It is stated in *Forwards* that the directors of Krupp have informed a meeting of foremen that in future the firm will not be able to employ more than ten or twelve thousand workers, and that owing to the expected Allied occupation production can only be intermittent. This statement will be accepted with reserve, but it events prove it to be accurate then, as the directorate is reported to have added, it would be virtually true that "only the ruins of the whole undertaking would remain."

The works at Essen really can be regarded as the heart of the military might which has become the obsession of Germany. Krupp's was the given image of militarism before which its worshippers bowed, and the best proof of a real change of heart which the German people and their new Government could give would be the complete transformation of the Essen works into factories producing only the implements of peaceful industry.

The works were established in a little shed by Friedrich Krupp in 1811-12, but half a century of vicissitudes was recorded—failure of experiments, inability to pay wages, and so on—before the steel works were soundly established, and the founder's son, who was left at the age of 14 to control the business, astonished the world with his huge ingots of steel and his wonderful new guns. To the growth of Krupp alone the modern town of Essen owes its rise from an obscure little place of 4,000 inhabitants.

The swift retribution which has come upon Germany, with its wholesale casting down of the mighty, is shared by Krupp to a greater degree than any other single institution in the country. Only six years ago, during the celebration of the centenary of the works, Germany was almost intoxicated with joy as it revelled in descriptions and statistics of the mighty arsenal. The capital of the firm was £20,000,000. Its rapidly increasing profits were then £500,000 a year. The factories, which covered over 500 acres, were the scene of cyclopean labour.

It was Krupp, as an American journalist wrote, which gave the German people confidence that they could wage war against the world. Essen was well described as "the most wonderful death-dealing manufactory in the world."

At the centenary the works were decorated with flags and triumphal arches, and the Kaiser enjoyed a brilliant gathering to "empty your glasses to the welfare of the house and works of Krupp."

WAR EXTENSIONS. During the war the works were extended, the capital was increased to £20,000,000, the profits rose to over four millions in 1914-15, and were kept down to about two millions in subsequent years by payments to the families of the workers. The number of employees, which was about 30,000 before the war, rose by many thousands, and large contingents of neutrals were employed.

Krupp aimed at something far greater than the mere manufacture of armaments. It maintained one of the most highly organised intelligence departments and Press bureaux in the world.

It controlled newspapers and dominated the Government. The confidence and power which it retained, even so recently as July, 1917, is shown by the declaration of one of its journals that after the war was won, and the far-advanced new frontiers of Germany were secured, the most dangerous enemy of all, democracy, would have to be fought and conquered.

From time to time the struggling ineffectual democracy of Germany made vain efforts to combat the power and influence which flowed from Essen. Now at last it has its opportunity to crush the most deadly foe of democracy which the world has seen.

he could conform, in any way to the British wishes in that respect, he was anxious to do so. General Liman von Sanders issued an order to all his troops to salute British officers, and, though this is not carried out as it should be, he himself observed it punctiliously, saluting every British officer he met. *Daily Telegraph.*

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 25th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1910	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE...	23rd February.	23rd March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	28th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA ...	...	4th March.
HEJAZ ...	...	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Light and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY'S arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TYO MARU ... 12,233 Tons ... Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,000 Tons ... Wed. 16th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,780 Tons ... Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons ... Mon. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,850 Tons ... Sat. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SADO MARU ... 15,500 Tons ... Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 Tons ... Thu. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 13,780 Tons ... Thu. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Sat. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila, Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	23rd Feb. From Y'HAMA.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	22nd April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	26th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	22nd May, From Y'HAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	15,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU ...	11,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

"ANDRE LEBON" ... For SHANGHAI

On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"PEKING MARU" ... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th February.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAIPEI MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... March 27th, 1910.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1910.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. E. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 Queen Street.
Tel. 1042.

INWARD MAILS

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DA
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* Subscribed correspondence only